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ABSTRACT

An overview of the educational system of Romania is presented in this pamphlet. The system consists of preschool education in kindergartens; ten years of compulsory general education divided into three cycles (primary, gymnasium, and lyceum or vocational education); one to two years of post secondary specialized education; and higher education in universities, institutes, academies, and conservatories. A number of specialized institutions also provide instruction for adults, art students, the handicapped, and Party cadres. Tuition is free at all levels. Romanian is the language of instruction throughout the country, although the Constitution also provides for education in the languages of national minorities. Student achievement is evaluated on the basis of classroom performance, oral and written examinations, and general behavior. Educational policies are formulated by the central executive organs of the Communist Party and are implemented primarily by state and other governmental organizations. The Ministry of Education normally formulates rules and regulations underlying the educational process for all levels and types of education. Recent developments include an emphasis on adaptation to technological changes through better trained professional manpower in engineering, chemistry, economics, and other fields. (Author/AV)

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ROMANIA

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

Official Name: The Socialist Republic of Romania

Location: Southeastern Europe; bordered by the U.S.S.R. to the east and north, by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the south, and by the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Hungary to the west

Size: 91,934 square miles (237,500 square kilometers)

Main Subdivisions: 39 Counties *(judeţe)* and the Municipality of Bucharest

Official Language: Romanian

Population: 21,142,000 (1975 estimate)

People: 87.8 percent Romanian, 8.4 percent Hungarian, and 2.0 percent German; the remaining 1.8 percent is composed of 12 other nationalities, including Bulgarians, Croats, Russians, Serbs, Tartars, and Turks

Literacy Rate: Officially, over 90 percent

Religion: Approximately 80 percent Romanian Orthodox, 9 percent Roman Catholic, and 11 percent Calvinists, Jews, and Lutherans

Type of Government: Communist

THE BASIC SYSTEM

Historical Background

Following establishment of the people's democratic regime in December 1947, the educational system of Romania underwent three major reforms. The first, undertaken under Decree No. 175 of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of August 3, 1948, alined Romania's educational system with that of the Soviet Union by providing for (a) nationalization of all educational institutions, (b) adoption of Marxist-Leninist principles of education, and (c) adjustment of educational policies to changing requirements of the planned economy.

The second reform, initiated by the Second Congress of the Romanian Communist Party in December 1955, was undertaken under Decree No. 1380/1956 of July 20, 1956, and Decision No. 1003/1957. The former called for establishment of a unified system of primary and secondary schools known as the "school of general education" *(şcoală*

The Socialist Republic of Romania: 1976

de cultură generală); the latter provided for reorganization of higher education institutions to advance the dual aim of higher education—training highly skilled technical personnel needed in a planned economy and creating an ideologically and politically reliable intelligentsia.

The third major educational reform was enacted under Law No. 11 of May 1968. Among its most far-reaching provisions were those specifying the fundamental goals and principles underlying the new educational system and determining the organization and structure of the various educational levels. Specifically, it provided for gradually extending the compulsory system to 10 years, diversifying secondary schools, establishing new schools for training junior engineers *(subingineri)* and architectural foremen *(conductori arhitecţi)*, and organizing postuniversity education *(învăţământ postuniversitar)* to offer refresher courses for specialists. Five years later, in May 1973, an amendment to Law. No. 11 (Decree No. 278 of the Council of State) changed the organizational structure of the Romanian educational system to its present three-cycle form.

Structure

The Romanian educational system consists of preschool education in kindergartens; 10 years of compulsory general education (for children aged 6-16), divided into three cycles—4 years of primary, 4 years of gymnasium, and 2 years of first-level lyceum education, 2 to 3 years of second-level lyceum or 1½ to 3 years of vocational education of various kinds; 1 to 2 years of postsecondary specialized education; and higher education in universities, institutes, academies, and conservatories. (See chart on p. 4.) A number of specialized institutions also provide instruction or training for adults, art students, the handicapped, and Party cadres.

Language of Instruction

Romanian is generally the language of instruction throughout the country. The Constitution does, however, provide for education in the languages of the national minorities.

Goals and Principles of Education

Education is viewed as a major vehicle contributing to the development of the socialist society and to a multilateral affirmation of the human personality. Its specific goals are to:

- Impart a general culture and the knowledge required for the successful performance of a socially useful job.
- Advance the dialectical-materialist concept of society and nature.
- Promote the intellectual, moral, esthetic, and physical development of citizens.
- Cultivate citizens' love for the Romanian people and state and the ideals of peace and social progress.

Academic Calendar

The academic year begins on September 1 and ends on August 31. It is composed of trimesters, each followed by a holiday. The first holiday begins during the last days of December and ends in early January; the second comes in the middle of April; and the third is during the summer—from June 15 to September 15 for the primary and gymnasium cycles, and from July 15 to September 15 for academic and technical-vocational education. Students in their final year in the lyceum complete the last semester approximately 3 weeks earlier than other students in order to review the material of the upper secondary grades and prepare for the maturity or baccalaureate examination *(bacalaureat)*.

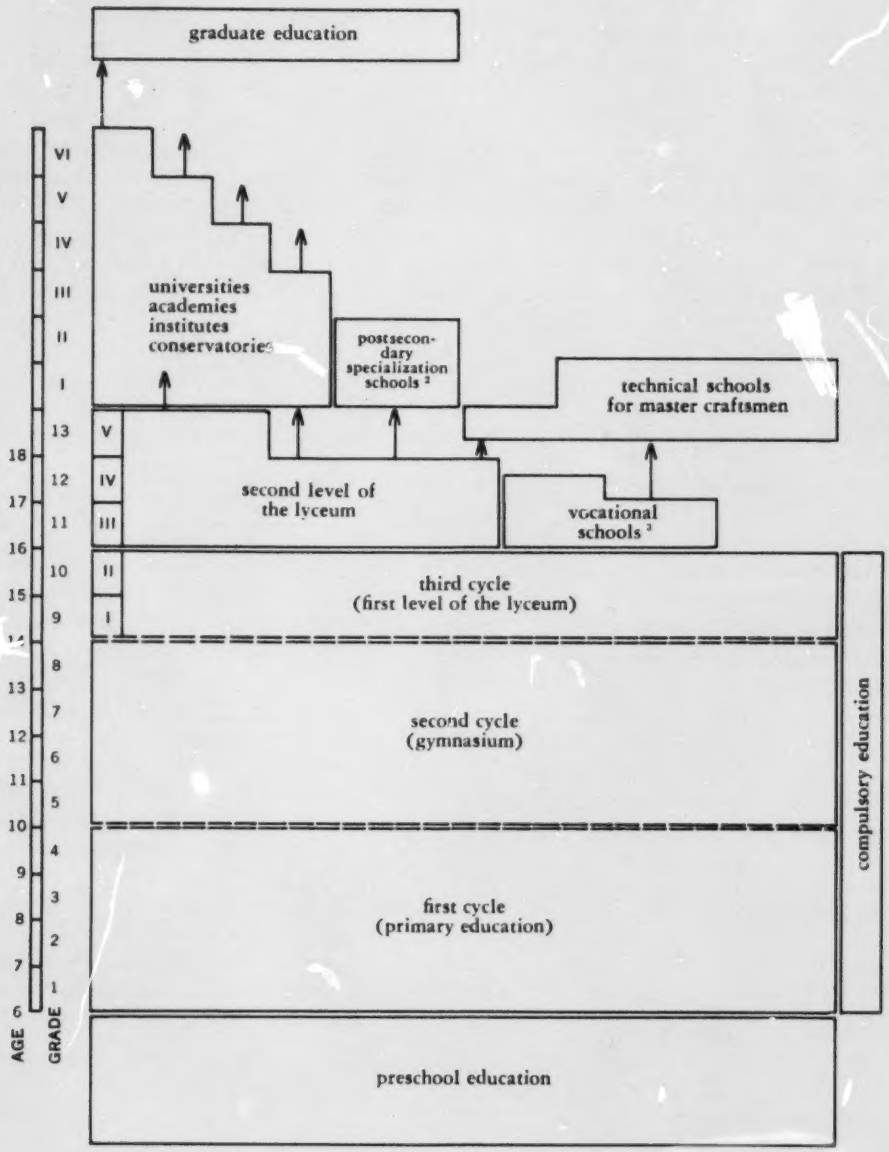
Grading System

Student achievement is evaluated on the basis of classroom performance, on results of periodic oral and written examinations, and on general behavior. Academic performance is measured on a scale ranging from "1" through "10," "1" being the lowest and "10" the highest mark. To pass or be promoted, students must receive a mark of at least "5" in all academic subjects and "6" in behavior. Students who receive marks under "5" in three academic subjects or under "6" in behavior must repeat the entire year. Those who receive final marks of "1" through "4" in two academic subjects are designated *corigenţi* (candidates for a second examination) and may take a makeup examination in the subjects immediately before the beginning of the subsequent school year. If they fail the makeup examination, they must repeat the entire year.

Administration

The central executive organs of the Communist Party formulate general educational policies, which are then implemented primarily by the many state and other governmental organizations operating educational institutions. The Ministry of Education *(Ministerul Educaţiei şi Învăţământului)* normally formulates the general rules and regulations underlying the educational process for

The educational system of the Socialist Republic of Romania: 1976 [1]



[1] Completion of military service and 3-5 years in production are also required.
[2] Discontinued in late 1977.
[3] On-the-job apprenticeship programs of 2-3 years are also offered in industrial and agricultural enterprises and shops.

Source: Adapted from: *Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania.* Bucharest: Ministry of Education, 1975.

all levels and types of education, which are then also carried out under Ministry auspices and supervision.

Headed by a Minister, the Ministry of Education is run by a Collegium composed of its top officers and representatives of the Union of Communist Youth *(Uniunea Tineretului Comunist)*, the Union of Student Associations of Romania *(Uniunea Asociaţiilor Studenţilor din România)*, the Pioneers' Organization *(Organizaţia Pionierilor)*, and the Trade Unions Committee *(Comitetul Uniunii Sindicatelor)*. The Minister and the Collegium are assisted by four consultative organs dealing with the three major types of education: (1) the Council of Preschool and Compulsory General Education *(Consiliul învăţământului preşcolar şi general-obligatoriu)*; (2) The Council of Vocational and Technical Education *(Consiliul învăţământului profesional şi tehnic)*; (3) the Council of Higher Education and Improvement *(Consiliul învăţământului superior şi al perfectionării)*; and (4) the Council of Political-Educational Activity and Teaching of Social Sciences *(Consiliul pentru munca politico-educativă şi predarea ştiinţelor sociale)*. The Ministry supervises the many aspects of education through a number of general directorates *(directorate generale)*, which have jurisdiction over the various types of schools, and by several directorates, which are primarily concerned with the technical-operational aspects of the educational process, including planning and finance, supplies, and research.

In addition to the Ministry of Education, a large number of other ministries and central governmental agencies are also directly involved in the educational process by sponsoring and administering various intermediate and higher economic, vocational, technical, and professional institutions. In overall educational planning, an especially important role is played by the State Planning Committee *(Comitetul de Stat al Planificării)*, which has as a fundamental function the synchronizing of the admission and graduation of students with the manpower requirements of the economy and the needs of the socialist society.

The local organs of state power are the county people's councils *(Consiliile populare judeţene)* acting through their executive committees *(comitetele executive)*. County school inspectorates *(inspectorate şcolare judeţene)*, under the dual jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and the executive committees of their respective county people's councils, provide general supervision of the educational process. Direct operational supervision of the educational process, including periodic evaluation of teachers' in-class performance and of the content of the subject matters taught, is the responsibility of local school inspectorates *(inspectoratele şcolare)*, which are under the dual jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and the executive committees of their respective local people's councils.

Educational institutions are to operate according to the principle of "collective leadership." Under Decree No. 278 of 1973, all pre-higher educational institutions are administered by a "leadership council" *(consiliul de conducere)* composed of the institution's director as its head and of the following other members: the deputy director, the secretary of the Party organization, 3 to 5 teachers, the secretary of the Communist youth organization, the trade union representative, 1 or 2 parents, 1 or 2 representatives of the enterprises or institutions sponsoring or supporting the particular school, and the school accountant.

Financing

Tuition is free at all levels of education. In addition, the Government provides an assistance and scholarship program for students at all levels. Assistance in the form of room and board is provided primarily for deserving students—i.e., those with relatively high averages who abide by the rules of discipline and attend classes regularly—whose permanent residence is relatively far from the school they attend. In addition to room and board, deserving students may also receive a monthly stipend for personal expenditures. Exceptional students may receive special scholarships, which are awarded for a period of 12 months irrespective of the income or economic status of the parents or guardians. The system of assistance and scholarships is determined annually by the Council of Ministers in cooperation with a number of appropriate central governmental agencies. The awards, however, are normally made in accordance with periodic regulations issued by the Ministry of Education.

Education is financed through both central and local state budgets. In absolute figures, the total education budget, which includes allocations for salaries, school construction and equipment, and scholarships and assistance, increased from 7,797.0 billion *lei* in 1968 to 14,462.8 billion *lei* in 1976. (The noncommercial exchange rate in November 1977 was 11.88 *lei* to the U.S. $1.) Salaries below the higher education level are paid by the people's

council or ministry administering the particular school, and those of higher education institutions are paid by the Ministry of Education.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Preschool or preprimary education *(învăţământ preşcolar)* is offered in kindergartens *(grădiniţe de copii)* for children ranging from 3 to 6 years of age. Kindergartens are organized by and are subordinate to the local people's councils. They also may be organized within the framework of state, cooperative, communal, or other socialist units. In the latter case, kindergartens are coordinated and guided by the nearest schools of general education. Decree No. 278 of May 11, 1973, provides for the following types of kindergartens: (1) Kindergartens with regular programs *(grădiniţe de copii cu program normal)*, operating on an average of 5 to 8 hours a day; (2) kindergartens with extended programs *(grădiniţe de copii cu program prelungit)*, offering programs of 10 to 12 hours a day, including the time for lunch, dinner, and an afternoon rest; and (3) kindergartens with weekly programs *(grădiniţe de copii cu program săptămînal)*, providing room and board from Monday morning to Saturday afternoon. There are also a number of special kindergartens for physically and mentally handicapped children *(grădiniţe speciale pentru copii cu deficienţe)* and preschool children's homes *(case de copii preşcolari)* for orphans and children requiring special care.

A kindergarten may normally be established with a minimum of 25 children. Under certain circumstances and with the special approval of the county people's councils, kindergartens may also be established with a minimum of 20 children. Each kindergarten is headed by a female director *(directoară)* and staffed with kindergarten teachers *(educatoare)*. The kindergarten teachers are prepared in teacher-training lyceums *(licee pedagogice)* for 5 years after having completed the 8-year general school (a total of 13 years), or in 2-year programs in teacher-training institutes *(institute pedagogice de 2 ani)* after having completed the lyceum (a total of 14 years). During the 1975-76 school year, 812,420 children were registered in the 13,537 kindergartens, which were staffed with 33,789 directors and kindergarten teachers. (See table 1.) The children represented 66.5 percent of the total number of children in the 3 to 6 age group and 88.0 percent of those in the 5 to 6 age group. The objective of the regime is to include 88.0 percent of all children of preschool age by 1980.

Table 1.—Number of schools, pupils, and teachers in day and evening sessions and correspondence courses, by level or type of school: 1960-61, 1970-71, and 1975-76

[—indicates that source did not include figures.]

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76
All levels			
Schools	23,979	27,005	30,139
Students	3,195,229	4,404,652	5,087,917
Teachers	137,110	206,823	241,488
Preschool			
Schools	7,375	10,385	13,537
Students	354,677	448,244	812,420
Teachers	12,533	18,887	33,789
Primary and gymnasium			
Schools	15,105	14,958	14,695
General	15,076	14,927	14,656
General art	29	31	39
Students[1]	2,346,343	2,941,265	3,019,776
General schools	2,346,322	2,934,051	3,011,538
General art schools	12,556	19,198	22,617
Teachers	93,794	137,786	144,978
General schools	93,140	135,695	142,373
General art schools	654	2,091	2,605
Lyceums			
Schools	592	831	1,064
Science and academic	562	577	428
Art	16	28	28
Other specialized	14	226	608
Students	251,144	505,891	901,977
Science and academic	241,539	383,056	361,062
Art	1,974	4,258	5,734
Other specialized	7,631	118,577	535,181
Teachers	11,467	23,140	41,617
Science and academic	10,529	15,902	14,539
Art	428	749	1,008
Other specialized	510	6,489	26,070
Vocational education[2]			
Schools	519	403	426
Students	127,224	195,941	122,630
Teachers	7,330	11,775	5,311
Technical education			
Schools	246	282	280
Schools for master craftsmen	86	113	141
Postsecondary specialization schools[3]	104	157	139
Technical schools[4]	56	12	—
Students	42,212	33,010	35,191
Schools for master craftsmen	13,344	8,325	11,810
Postsecondary specialization schools[3]	21,555	23,577	23,381
Technical schools[4]	7,313	1,108	—
Teachers	2,913	1,810	1,647
Schools for master craftsmen	833	319	224

Postsecondary specialization schools[3]	1,653	1,397	1,423
Technical schools[4]	427	94	—
Two-year teacher-training institutes[5]			
Schools	11	—	—
Students	1,640	2,685	—
Teachers	156	—	—
Higher education			
Schools (faculties)	131	195	137
Students	71,989	151,885	164,567
Teachers	8,917	13,425	14,066

[1] Some of the students who attend general art schools also attend general schools part-time and are therefore counted in the enrollment of both schools. Of the total number in general art schools in 1960-61, 1970-71, and 1975-76, there were 21, 7, 214, and 8,238 students, respectively, attending the general arts schools full time, and 12,535, 11,984, and 14,379 students, respectively, attending both the general schools and the art schools.

[2] The number of apprentices in on-the-job apprenticeship programs was 85,731 in 1970-71 and 31,356 in 1975-76.

[3] Discontinued in 1977.

[4] Discontinued. These schools were the technical schools for technical personnel for graduates of the schools of general education *(Învăţămînt tehnic pentru personal tehnic cu absolvenţi ai şcolii generale)* and the technical schools for skilled workers for lyceum graduates *(învăţămînt tehnic pentru muncitori calificaţi cu absolvenţi ai liceelor)*.

[5] Discontinued in the early 1970's.

Source: Adapted from *Anuarul statistic al Republicii Socialiste România, 1976*. Bucharest: Direcţia Centrală de Statistică [1977]. Pp. 412-21.

STRUCTURE OF THE SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION

In the mid-1950's, a unified 8-year system of primary schools and gymnasiums, known as schools of general education (or simply as general schools), was introduced. In 1968, when Law No. 11 provided for the gradual extension of compulsory education to 10 years, some general schools began to include grades 9 and 10 (years 1 and 2 of the lyceum). These lyceum classes in the general schools are branches of the lyceums.

In 1973, under the provisions of Decree No. 278, the structure of the schools of general education was reorganized to include the following three cycles:

- First cycle, or primary education *(învăţămînt primar)*, grades 1-4.
- Second cycle, or gymnasium education *(învăţamînt gimnazial)*, grades 5-8.
- Third cycle, or first level of the lyceum *(învăţămînt liceal)*, grades 9-10.

Under the provisions of the same Decree No. 278 and of the Resolution of the Communist Party's Central Committee of June 18 to 19, 1973, the 10-year system of general education was to be introduced in all localities in which a certain minimum of students are registered. Currently, if the number of students registered in grade 9 is at least 25, a community must operate a 10-year school of general education. If the number of students registered in grade 5 is at least 25, a community must operate an 8-grade school of general education; and if the number of children aged 6 through 9 is at least 7, a smaller community, such as a village, must operate a 4-year school. In many communities, schools of general education also offer room and board facilities *(internate)* for out-of-town students. Such *internate* may be established when the number of interested students reaches 50.

The stated objectives of schools of general education are to help pupils acquire the fundamentals of general culture, enhance their intellectual and physical development, encourage their appreciation of ethical and esthetic values, further their moral-civic training, cultivate their love for labor, and prepare them, depending upon their particular aptitudes, either for continuation of their studies or for useful employment. The curriculums and syllabuses aim to contribute to the achievement of these objectives by incorporating a balanced offering in humanities, social studies, science, and technical and physical training. (See table 2.)

PRIMARY AND GYMNASIUM EDUCATION

The curriculum of the 8-year school of general education is shown in table 2, with the number of hours per week varying from 24 in grades 1 to 3 to 32 in grades 7 and 8. A little over 40 percent of the subjects taught are in the humanities and social studies. The sciences constitute around 30 percent, and the remainder is devoted to industrial and technological subjects, art, and physical education. The teaching of Romanian language and literature begins in grade 1 while that of a modern foreign language, in grade 2. The science subjects taught in the 8-year school of general education include mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, and in grades 2 to 4 a course called "Understanding man and nature."

During the 1975-76 school year, 3,019,776 students were enrolled in primary and gymnasium education. Of these, 22,617 were enrolled in general art schools—8,238 as full time art students and 14,379 attending both general art schools and the regular schools of general education.

Table 2.—Number of hours per week in each subject in 8-year schools of general education: 1975-76

Subjects	Grades							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	*24*	*24*	*24*	*25*	*27*	*28*	*32*	*32*
Humanities and social sciences								
Romanian language and literature	10	9	8	6	5	4	4	4
First foreign language (Elective: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish)	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Second foreign language (Elective: English, French, German, Russian)	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
History	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Civics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Sciences								
Physics	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Chemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Understanding of man and nature	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Biology	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Geography	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
Esthetics and physical education								
Drawing and elements in the history of plastic arts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caligraphy	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Music	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physical education	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Industrial technological subjects								
Manual work	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Shop (urban environment)	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	4
Agro-industrial technical productive training (rural environment)	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4
Preschool type free activity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homeroom	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

SOURCE: Adapted from: Ministerul Educaţiei şi Învăţământului. *Planurile de învăţământ ale şcolii generale de 8 ani* (Curriculums of the 8-Year Schools of General Education). Bucharest: Editura Didactică şi Pedagogică, 1975. Pp. 3-5.

Students who are 16 (education is compulsory until age 16) by June 15 of the year they finish grade 8 of the gymnasium and do not elect to pursue their studies in the first level of the day program of the lyceums receive a graduation certificate. Adults, who normally attend the special evening gymnasium programs while working and are not eligible to continue their studies in the day program of the lyceums, also receive a graduation certificate upon completing the gymnasium.

LYCEUM EDUCATION

Secondary education in Romania is offered in lyceums *(licee)* with programs lasting from 4 to 5 years. They are designed to offer a general academic education, to instill a spirit of socialist patriotism, and to prepare students for higher education or useful employment. Since the beginning of the 1973-74 academic year, lyceums have operated at two levels. The first level *(treapta* I-*a)* includes

grades I and II, which constitute the third cycle (i.e., grades 9 and 10) of the 10-year school of general education. Under Decision No. 577 of June 12, 1975, the Council of Ministers ordered that the first level of lyceums be made "general and obligatory" for all graduates of the eighth year of the schools of general education until age 16, beginning with the 1975-76 school year. (Law No. 11 of May 1968 had only provided for the gradual extension of the compulsory system to 10 years.)

The second level *(treapta a II-a)* includes grades III and IV. (Some specialized lyceums have five grades.) Admission from the first to the second level is based on a composite score computed on the basis of academic achievement in the lower level and on a competitive entrance examination.

A network of lyceums, originally established in 1966, has expanded since the beginning of the 1974-75 academic year. There were in the 1976-77 schoolyear the following eight types of lyceums, some os which offered studies in a number of fields (as determined periodically by the Ministry of Education):

1. Academic (or humanistic) lyceums *(licee umanistice)*
2. Science lyceums *(licee reale)*
3. Art lyceums *(licee de artă)*, with specializations in choreography, fine arts, and music
4. Industrial lyceums *(licee industriale)*, with specializations in construction, electrotechnics, food industries, industrial chemistry, information and communication, mechanics, metallurgy, navigation, printing, textiles and ready-to-wear clothing, and wood processing
5. Agro-industrial and forestry lyceums *(licee agro-industriale şi silvice)*, with specializations in agriculture, mechanics, and forestry and forest operations
6. Economic lyceums *(licee economice)*, with specializations in economics and food trades
7. Health-oriented lyceums *(licee sanitare)*
8. Teacher-training lyceums *(licee pedagogice)*

In 1975-76, lyceums entolled 901,977 students, of which 361,062 were registered in the traditional science (real) and academic (humanist) schools, 5,734 in the art lyceums, and 535,181 in the various other types of specialized lyceums. The industrial lyceum is by far the most popular—of the 1,064 lyceums in operation in 1975-76, 397 were industrial lyceums (table 3). Moreover, during the same year, 72.5 percent of all students in the first year of lyceum education were registered in the specialized lyceums in the following proportion: 55.5 percent in industrial lyceums; 10.4 percent in agro-industrial and forestry lyceums; 1.4 percent in teacher-training lyceums; 0.6 percent in art lyceums; and 0.6 percent in health-oriented lyceums. In accordance with the stated objectives of the regime calling for industrializing and modernizing the country within a relatively short time, specialized lyceums are to become the dominant form of secondary education.

Table 3.—Number of lyceums, students, graduates, and teachers in each type of specialized lyceum: 1970-71 and 1975-76

[— indicates that the source did not include figures.]

Item	1970-71	1975-76
Totals		
Lyceums	226	608
Students	118,577	535,181
Graduates	18,945	—
Teachers	6,489	26,070
Industrial lyceums		
Lyceums	74	397
Students	36,836	405,379
Graduates	3,223	—
Teachers	2,224	19,526
Agro-industrial lyceums		
Lyceums	59	98
Students	27,934	64,790
Graduates	5,621	—
Teachers	1,567	3,095
Forestry lyceums		
Lyceums	4	5
Students	667	2,146
Graduates	68	—
Teachers	38	118
Economic lyceums		
Lyceums	41	48
Students	30,439	39,643
Graduates	6,769	—
Teachers	1,322	1,687
Health-oriented lyceums		
Lyceums	2	19
Students	587	4,325
Graduates	—	—
Teachers	58	396
Teacher-training lyceums		
Lyceums	46	44
Students	22,114	18,898
Graduates	3,264	—
Teachers	1,280	1,248

SOURCE: Adapted from *Annuarul statistic al Republicii Socialiste România*, 1976. Bucharest: Direcţia Centrală de Statistică [1977], p. 438.

All general nontechnical subjects offered by the various types of lyceums are taught in the classroom, while instruction in the practical aspects of the particular fields of specialization is given either in school shops and laboratories or in local factories and agricultural enterprises, depending upon the complexities of the specialties offered and the facilities available in the respective lyceums.

During the first 2 years of lyceum education, students are offered a basically uniform curriculum both in academic and practical subjects. Depending upon their aptitudes, skills, and educational and vocational plans, graduates of the first level of lyceums may either enter the second level of any of the available lyceums, attend a vocational institution, or seek immediate gainful employment in production.

Whatever the character or orientation of a lyceum, its stated aims are to offer a well-balanced, integrated curriculum composed of a number of subjects in the humanities, social studies, and the sciences, as well as subjects related to practical training in a particular field. The standard curriculum is normally composed of the following seven subjects:

1. *Humanities and social studies*, including history, Romanian language and literature, and two modern foreign languages
2. *Sciences*, including biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics, with emphasis determined by the particular specialization of the lyceum (geography is also required in the science, academic, economic, and teacher-training lyceums)
3. *Industrial-technological subjects*, involving both theoretical and practical training, with specialization during the fourth or fifth year
4. *Elective specialization subjects* offered only at the second level
5. *Physical education*
6. *Practical-technical training* in accordance with the specialization of the lyceum and the needs or requirements of prospective employers
7. *Elective extracurricular activities*, including the arts

The specific subjects of the high school curriculum may be changed from year to year and/or adjusted to the character or specialization of the particular schools. Table 4 shows the 1976-77 curriculum for science lyceums. The curriculums, like the syllabuses for each subject and grade, are centrally prepared and distributed. They are intended to be synchronized with the textbooks used in the particular courses, which are written and produced under the control of the Ministry of Education and distributed free of charge.

Table 4.—Number of hours per week, per subject, in science lyceums: 1976-77

Subject	First Level		Second Level	
	Grades			
	I	II	III	IV
Total	33	34	33	33
Humanities and social studies	11	11	9	12
Romanian language and literature[1]	3	3	3	3
Modern foreign language (continued from school of general education)	3	3	2	2
Second modern foreign language	2	2	2	2
Latin	1	0	0	0
Economics	1	0	0	0
Social-political studies	0	1	0	0
Political economy	0	0	1	0
Philosophy	0	0	0	2
World history	0	2	0	0
Contemporary history of Romania, of the workers' democratic and revolutionary movement, and of the Romanian Communist Party	0	0	0	2
Psychology and logic	0	0	1	0
Music	1	0	0	0
Sciences[2]	12	13	14	11
Mathematics	5	4	5	4
Physics	3	3	3	3
Chemistry	2	2	2	2
Biology	2	2	2	2
Geography	0	2	2	0
Physical education	2	2	2	2
Practical instruction[3]	6	6	6	6
Training for national defense	1	1	1	1
Free elective activity	1	1	1	1

[1] In lyceums for national minorities, study of the mother language and literature is substituted.

[2] Includes the hours devoted to practice work in the respective subjects.

[3] Trades taken by students are determined by local plans in accordance with labor force requirements. A practice month is scheduled by groups of students during the June 16 to September 14 period. During the 4-week practice period, students are expected to work a total of 144 hours.

Source: Adapted from Ministry of Education information, Bucharest, 1976.

Graduates from the first level of lyceum who do not take further courses in the second level receive a certificate of graduation from 10-year compulsory education *(certificat de absolvire a învățământului obligatoriu de 10 ani)*. Graduates from the second level may take the baccalaureate examination *(examen de bacalaureat)*. Those who pass receive the baccalaureate diploma *(diploma de bacalaureat)*, which enables them to pursue higher

education, and those who fail receive a certificate of graduation *(certificat de absolvire)*, which does not make them eligible for admission to higher education institutions, although they may enter one of the numerous types of technical and vocational institutions.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Vocational education for training skilled workers is offered in vocational schools *(şcoli profesionale)* and in on-the-job apprenticeship programs. Technical education, designed to train foremen, master craftsmen, and intermediate technical personnel, is offered in technical schools for master craftsmen *(şcoli tehnice de maiştri)* and (until late 1977) in postsecondary specialization schools *(şcoli de specializare postliceală)*.

Administration of vocational and technical education is basically the same as that of primary and secondary education. While the network of schools is determined by sponsoring central and local governmental organs, the Ministry of Education is responsible for the educational process, including structure of the school year, length of recitation periods, the system of examinations and grading, and vacation periods. Graduates of vocational and technical schools are normally employed in their particular fields of specialization, although some, especially graduates of the postsecondary specialization school who have the baccalaureate diploma, may opt for admission to higher education institutions. (The section on "Recent Developments" summarizes various changes in vocational education programs made by a decree in July 1977.)

Vocational Schools

Vocational schools *(şcoli profesionale)* offer programs lasting from 1½ to 2 years for graduates of the third cycle (through grade 10) and, until the 1975-76 school year, from 2 to 3 years for graduates of the second cycle (through grade 8). Beginning in 1975-76, under provisions of Decision No. 577 of the Council of Ministers, vocational schools (and technical schools also) were to admit only graduates of the third cycle and thus offer a higher level of training.

In vocational schools, students receive free textbooks and room and board. Most vocational schools are organized within the framework of enterprises operating under various ministries and central and local governmental agencies. A limited number of vocational schools are geared to the special needs of handicapped students.

The vocational school curriculum includes both general and technical subjects, as well as practical training. The list of trades to be offered each year is determined by the Ministry of Education in accordance with recommendations made by the central and local governmental organs and agencies operating the vocational schools and in consultation with a number of governmental institutions, including the State Planning Committee. The 1975 list included 91 trades ranging from aircraft maintenance to winemaking. The trades are usually grouped under the following main vocational branches: agriculture and forestry; chemistry; commerce; constructions and construction materials; electric power and electrotechnology; food industry; health-oriented trades; light industry; lumber industry; metallurgy and machine-building; mining and petroleum; and transportation and telecommunications.

In 1975-76, there were 426 vocational schools in operation with a total enrollment of 122,630. Of these, 109 schools specialized in metallurgy and machine-building and enrolled 75,986 students, and 88 schools specialized in agriculture and forestry and enrolled 11,008 students.

On-the-Job Apprenticeship Programs

Vocational training is offered not only in formal vocational school programs, but also in on-the-job apprenticeship programs in industrial and agricultural enterprises and shops. These programs involve training skilled workers in basically the same fields as those offered by vocational schools. The practical training period is normally 2 to 3 years, depending on the difficulty or complexity of the particular trade. General and theoretical subjects related to the trade are usually taught in the evening sessions of vocational schools. If no such schools are available where the apprenticeship program is offered, apprentices may satisfy the requirement by taking an intensive general and theoretical day program lasting from 2 to 3 months during each year of training or by taking short-term courses *(cursuri de scurtă durată)* in the shops. The number of apprentices has decreased during the 1970's because the extension of compulsory education to include 2 years in the lyceum and the increasing number of specialized lyceums have ensured that most young people will acquire some skill as well as general education by the time they leave school. In 1975-76, enrollment in on-the-job

apprenticeship programs dropped to 31,556 from 85,731 in 1970-71.

Technical Schools for Master Craftsmen

Organized in 1955-56, technical schools for master craftsmen admit graduates of vocational schools and academic lyceums or equivalent institutions who have spent from 3 to 5 years in production and have completed their military service. These schools are to train technicians skilled in the organization and management of the production process.

Technical school programs, which include both general and technical subjects and practical training, last from 1 to 2 years in the day session and from 2 to 3 years in the evening session, depending on the complexity of the particular field. Upon completion of their studies, graduates are awarded the title of master craftsman *(maistru)*, which entitles them to work as principal assistants to engineers in the organization and management of production.

In the 1975-76 school year there were 141 technical schools for master craftsmen with 11,810 students.

The 1975 list of trades identified 69 fields of specialization for master craftsmen, basically grouped under the same occupational branches as those previously listed for vocational schools, with the addition of a polygraphy branch and the subtraction of the commerce and health-oriented branches. Almost a third of the schools (37) and over one-third of all the students (3,925) were enrolled in fields associated with metallurgy and machine-building in 1974-75.

Postsecondary Specialization Schools

Until 1977, postsecondary specialization schools admitted graduates of lyceums (12 years of schooling), and above all those of the academic lyceums, who have the baccalaureate diploma. The length of training was usually from 1 to 2 years, but in more complex fields it was sometimes extended to 3 years. In 1975-76, these schools offered specialization in 24 fields ranging from aircraft construction to radiology.

In the 1975-76 school year there were 139 postsecondary specialization schools in operation with 23,381 students. It was found that in the last 5 years the network and the enrollment plan of these schools were relatively stable. Although the number of lyceum graduates increased during this period, there was no need for additional post-lyceum vocational schools because, as previously noted, many graduates had already acquired a skill in the lyceums. (A decree in July 1977 discontinued postsecondary specialization schools—see "Recent Developments.")

TEACHER EDUCATION

The system of teacher education includes the following types of institutions: 1) 5-year secondary level teacher-training lyceums *(licee pedagogice de 5 ani)*; 2) 3- or 4-year postsecondary teacher-training institutes *(institute pedagogice de 3- sau 4 ani)*; 3) faculties or programs of education in universities and in institutes, academies, and conservatories at university level.

The number of administrative, auxiliary, and teaching positions for each type of school at each education level is established in accordance with provisions of Decree No. 278 of May 1973 of the Council of State. The major criterion is the size of a school's enrollment. The rights and duties of teachers are outlined in the Statute of Teachers *(Statutul personalului didactic)*, which was adopted as Law No. 6 of March 1969.

Preschool and Primary School Teachers

Teacher-training lyceums prepare teachers for preschool education and primary education. They admit graduates from the 8-year general school who have passed the competitive admission examination. Until 1977, preschool teachers were also trained in postsecondary specialization schools, and primary teachers are still also trained in 2-year programs in teacher-training institutes.

In 1975-76, there were 44 specialized teacher-training lyceums in operation with an enrollment of 18,898 as against 46 schools with 22,114 students in 1970-71.

Gymnasium Teachers

Teacher-training institutes specialize in preparing subject-matter teachers for grades 5 to 8 of the general education schools (i.e., the gymnasiums). These 3- or 4-year institutions admit graduates of the lyceums (usually of the science and academic types), who possess the baccalaureate diploma or its equivalent and pass a competitive admission examination. Of the 42 higher education institutions in operation in 1975-76, 5 were identified as teacher-training institutes. These were located in Bacău, Constanţa, Oradea, Suceava, and Tîrgu Mureş (table 5, p. 14).

Lyceum Teachers

The bulk of the teaching staff employed in the post-gymnasium system of education is trained in the special programs or faculties of education *(facultăţi de pedagogie)* of higher education institutions. During the 1975-76 academic year, faculties of education also operated within the framework of the polytechnical institutes of Baia Mare and Piteşti.

Teachers of non-technical subjects in lyceums are prepared in universities and in academies, art institutes, and conservatories equivalent to the universities. Teacher preparation offered under the auspices of university faculties of education is a 4-year program. For those who teach science subjects and conduct experiments in lyceums, including teachers of biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics, 5 years are required.

Teachers of technical subjects in all types of lyceums are usually trained in polytechnical institutes, as well as in various agronomic, economic, and technical higher education institutions. Education subjects proper are taken by these teachers in the special programs offered by some of the polytechnical, technical, or specialized institutes. Instructors teaching and supervising the practical training of students in schools of general education and in lyceums are prepared in schools for master craftsmen and in industrial lyceums.

Higher Education Teachers

Teachers in higher education institutions are chosen after a competitive examination from among candidates with university degrees who have achieved some reputation in their particular fields of science or the arts or some recognition in research or production. They must also take a special competitive examination. For higher ranks in the profession, including the position of professor, candidates must also have received the doctorate.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Intent on quick industrialization and modernization, Romania has assigned a very important role to higher education. As in all socialist countries, higher education is designed to a great extent to train a large corps of highly skilled scientific and technical personnel ideologically and politically responsive to the changing requirements of the regime.

Principal Institutions

Higher education in Romania is offered in universities *(universităţi)*, institutes *(institute)*, academies *(academii de studii)*, and conservatories *(conservatoare)*. In contrast to 1970-71, when Romania had almost 50 higher education institutions with 195 faculties (schools) and 151,885 students, in 1975-76 it had only 42 institutions with 137 faculties—but with an increase in the number of students (164,567). Demographic changes, including those relating to the school population and the constant changes brought about by the industrialization-modernization processes, necessitated restructuring some higher education institutions and consolidating others. For example, the teacher-training and polytechnical institutes of Braşov and Galaţi were consolidated into full-fledged universities. The factor that contributed most to reducing the number of institutions was the elimination of ten 3-year teacher-training institutes that had been used for the mass training of teachers during the previous decades. Some new institutions were also established, however, such as the new institutes for training subengineers at Reşiţa and Hunedoara.

Of the 42 institutions in 1975-76, 7 are classified as universities, 12 as polytechnical institutes, 4 as agronomic institutes, 1 as an academy of economics, 5 as medical-pharmaceutical institutes, 7 as conservatories or art institutes, 1 as an institute of physical education and sports, and 5 as teacher-training institutes. (See table 5 for a list of higher education institutions and their faculties in 1975 and table 6 for enrollment and other data concerning higher education institutions by field for several recent school years.)

To satisfy the need for intermediate technical personnel ranking between full-fledged engineers on the one hand and technicians and master craftsmen on the other, the Education Law of 1968 established within the framework of the technical and polytechnical institutes special sections for training junior engineers or "subengineers" *(subingineri)*. In some cases, these intermediate technical personnel are trained in institutes subordinated to the polytechnical institutes. Depending upon the specialty pursued, the number of years of study prescribed ranges from 2 to 3. Special institutes for subengineers exist in Hunedoara and Reşiţa, while schools of subengineering operate within the framework of the higher education institutes of Baia Mare and Piteşti (table 5).

The higher education institutions are located in 19 centers of higher learning, although most are concentrated in the four cities which had traditionally been centers of higher education. In 1975-76, Bucharest had 11 institutions with 50 faculties and

Table 5.—Romanian higher education institutions and their faculties: 1975

Institution	Faculty
Universities	
Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iaşi *Universitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza din Iaşi*	Biology and geography Economics Education History and philosophy Law Mathematics Philology Physics
Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca *Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai din Cluj-Napoca*	Biology and geography Chemistry Economics History and philosophy Law Mathematics Philology Philology (Sibiu branch) Physics
University of Braşov *Universitatea din Braşov*	Forestry Lumber processing Machine building technology Mechanics Natural sciences
University of Bucharest *Universitatea din Bucureşti*	Biology Geology and geography History Law Mathematics Philosophy Physics Germanic languages and literature Romance, classical, and oriental languages and literature Romanian language and literature Slavic language and literature
University of Craiova *Universitatea din Craiova*	Agriculture Economics Electrotechnology Horticulture Medicine Natural sciences Philology and history
University of Galaţi *Universitatea din Galaţi*	Education Food industry and pisciculture Mechanics
University of Timişoara *Universitatea din Timişoara*	Economics Education Natural sciences Philology and history
Polytechnical Institutes	
The Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Polytechnical Institute of Bucharest *Institutul Politehnic Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej din Bucureşti*	Agricultural mechanics Aircraft construction Automation Electronics and telecommunications Electrotechnology Energetics Machine-building technology Mechanics Metallurgy Transportation
The Institute of Chemistry of Bucharest *Institutul de Chimie-Bucureşti* (affiliated with the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Polytechnical Institute)	Chemistry Chemical Engineering
The Polytechnical Institute of Cluj-Napoca *Institutul Politehnic din Cluj-Napoca*	Constructions Electrotechnology Mechanics
The Gheorghe Asachi Polytechnical Institute of Iaşi *Institutul Politehnic Gheorghe Asachi din Iaşi*	Chemistry and chemical engineering Constructions Electronics Hydrotechnology Mechanics Textiles
The Traian Vuia Polytechnical Institute of Timişoara *Institutul Politehnic Traian Vuia din Timişoara*	Agricultural engineering Chemical engineering Constructions Electrotechnology Mechanics
The Institute for Subengineers of Reşiţa *Institutul de subingineri din Reşiţa*	(The Institute is associated with the Polytechnical Institute of Timişoara.)
The Institute for Subengineers of Hunedoara *Institutul de subingineri din Hunedoara*	(The Institute is associated with the Polytechnical Institute of Timişoara.)
Institute of Construction of Bucharest *Institutul de Construcţii din Bucureşti*	Civil industrial and agricultural constructions Construction installations Hydrotechnology Rail, road, and bridge building Technological equipment
The Ion Mincu Institute of Architecture of Bucharest *Institutul de Arhitectură Ion Mincu din Bucureşti*	Architecture and urban development

Table 5.—Continued

Institution	Faculty
The Mining Institute of Petroşani *Institutul de Mine din Petroşani*	Mines Technological equipment
Institute of Petroleum and Gases of Ploieşti *Institutul de Petrol şi Gaze din Ploieşti*	Petroleum technology and chemistry Technological equipment Welldrilling and petroleum and gas field exploration
The Institute of Higher Education of Baia Mare *Institutul de Învăţământ Superior din Baia Mare*	Education Subengineering
The Institute of Higher Education of Piteşti *Institutul de Învăţământ Superior din Piteşti*	Education Subengineering
Agronomic Institutes	
Agronomic Institute of Timişoara *Institutul Agronomic din Timişoara*	Agriculture Zootechnology and veterinary medicine
Dr. Petru Groza Agronomic Institute of Cluj-Napoca *Institutul Agronomic Dr. Petru Groza din Cluj-Napoca*	Agriculture Zootechnology and veterinary medicine
Ion Ionescu de la Brad Agronomic Institute of Iaşi *Institutul Agronomic Ion Ionescu de la Brad din Iaşi*	Agriculture Horticulture Zootechnology and veterinary medicine
Nicolae Bălcescu Agronomic Institute of Bucharest *Institutul Agronomic Nicolae Bălcescu din Bucureşti*	Agricultural economics Agriculture Horticulture Land development Veterinary medicine Zootechnology
Academies of Economics	
Academy of Economics of Bucharest *Academia de Ştiinţe Economice din Bucureşti*	Economic cybernetics and statistics Finance and bookkeeping Industrial economics, constructions, and transportation Political economy and planning Trade
Medical or Medical-Pharmaceutical Institutes	
Medical Institute of Timişoara *Institutul de Medicină din Timişoara*	Dentistry Medicine
Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute of Bucharest *Institutul de Medicină şi Farmacie din Bucureşti*	Dentistry Medicine Pediatrics Pharmacy
Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute of Cluj-Napoca *Institutul de Medicină şi Farmacie din Cluj-Napoca*	Dentistry Medicine Pharmacy
Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute of Iaşi *Institutul de Medicină şi Farmacie din Iaşi*	Dentistry Medicine Pharmacy
Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute of Tîrgu Mureş *Institutul de Medicină şi Farmacie din Tîrgu Mureş*	Dentistry Medicine Pharmacy
Conservatories or Art Institutes	
Ciprian Porumbescu Conservatory of Bucharest *Conservatorul Ciprian Porumbescu din Bucureşti*	Education, music composition, and musicology Instruments and singing
George Enescu Conservatory of Iaşi *Conservatorul George Enescu din Iaşi*	Music
Gheorghe Dima Conservatory of Cluj-Napoca *Conservatorul Gheorghe Dima din Cluj-Napoca*	Education, music, composition, and musicology Instruments and singing
Ion Andreescu Institute of Plastic Arts of Cluj-Napoca *Institutul de Arte Plastice Ion Andreescu din Cluj-Napoca*	Plastic and applied arts
Ion Luca Caragiale Institute of Theater and Cinematographic Arts of Bucharest *Institutul de Artă Teatrală şi Cinematografică Ion Luca Caragiale din Bucureşti*	Drama, cinematography, and television
Nicolae Grigorescu Institute of Plastic Arts of Bucharest *Institutul de Arte Plastice Nicolae Grigorescu din Bucureşti*	Plastic arts; specialization in painting and sculpture Plastic arts; specialization in industrial design, ceramics, etc.
Szentgyörgyi István Institute of Theater Arts of Tîrgu Mureş *Institutul de Teatru Szentgyörgyi István din Tîrgu Mureş*	Theater arts

Table 5.—Continued

Institution	Faculty
Institutes of Physical Education and Sports	
Institute of Physical Education and Sports of Bucharest *Institutul de Cultură Fizică şi Sport din Bucureşti*	Physical education
Teacher-Training Institutes	
Teacher-Training Institute of Bacău *Institutul Pedagogic din Bacău*	Education
Teacher-Training Institute of Constanţa *Institutul Pedagogic din Constanţa*	Education
Teacher-Training Institute of Oradea *Institutul Pedagogic din Oradea*	Education
Teacher-Training Institute of Suceava *Institutul Pedagogic din Suceava*	Education
Teacher-Training Institute of Tîrgu Mureş *Institutul Pedagogic din Tîrgu Mureş*	Education

Source: *The List of Specialties in the Education System of the Socialist Republic of Romania*. Bucharest: Ministry of Education, 1975. Pp. 22-47.

69,729 students; Cluj-Napoca had 6 institutions with 19 faculties and 21,809 students; Iaşi had 5 institutions with 21 faculties and 24,421 students; and Timişoara had 4 institutions with 13 faculties and 15,995 students.

Not included among the 42 higher education institutions are military institutions. Under Decree No. 1037/1968, which was republished on May 16, 1972, in the *Buletinul oficial* (Official Gazette), the Military Academy *(Academia militară)* is specifically identified as a higher education institution. The Military Academy, like the various military institutions for active officers and officers in reserve, operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Armed Forces *(Ministerul Forţelor Armate)* acting in conjunction with the Ministry of Education on certain educational matters.

Higher education institutions, and especially the faculties or schools operating under their auspices, are subjected to periodic changes in accordance with the changing interests of the regime. Establishment, consolidation, and elimination of schools are effected under decrees passed by the Council of State. Under Decree No. 94 of April 16, 1976, for example, the Council of State provided for establishment of a school of military medicine *(facultatea de medicină militară)* to operate under the auspices of the Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute of Bucharest *(Institutul de Medicină şi Farmacie din Bucureşti)*.

Jurisdiction over the institutions and their various schools is exercised by the Ministry of Education; when an institution is sponsored by a particular Ministry or central governmental agency, the jurisdiction is exercised in conjunction with that Ministry or agency. For example, under Decision No. 372 of April 8, 1972, of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry *(Ministerul Industriei Construcţiilor de Maşini)* shares jurisdiction over a number of related schools and specialization sections (administrative units comparable to but smaller than schools), including the School of Electrotechnology of the polytechnical institutes of Cluj-Napoca and Iaşi. Practically every other ministry and state agency, including the State Committee for Nuclear Energy *(Comitetul de Stat pentru Energie Nucleară)*, shares jurisdiction over a larger or smaller number of schools and/or specialization sections.

Control

Criteria relating to the establishment, structure, and operation of higher education institutions are determined by legislation. According to Decree No. 278 of May 11, 1973, of the Council of State, universities and academies may be established with a minimum of four schools and related sections and research laboratories that enroll a minimum total number of 4,000 students. Institutes must have at least 2 schools with a total enrollment of at least 1,000 students. Institutes may operate independently or under the auspices of another institution. Conservatories and art institutes are required to have at least 1 school and 200 students each. In terms of the American higher education system, Romanian schools or faculties are like departments.

The specialties offered during a given year and the number of students admitted to a specific area of specialization are determined by the Ministry of

Table 6.—Number of faculties, students, and graduates in higher education institutions, by field: 1970-71 and 1974-75 or 1975-76

Item	Faculties		Students[1]				Graduates	
			Total	Day session[2]	Total	Day session[3]		
	1970-71	1975-76	1970-71		1975-76		1970-71	1974-75
Total	135	137	151,885	107,437	164,567	115,769	28,840	28,899
Agriculture	13	13	6,258	6,258	9,618	8,994	1,235	1,531
Architecture and construction	10	10	10,818	9,978	12,347	10,598	2,006	2,563
Chemistry	4	2	2,979	2,058	2,181	1,088	479	555
Economics	11	10	21,016	12,579	22,854	12,950	4,408	4,137
Education	65	2	20,605	11,393	6,007	5,758	5,234	2,700
Electric power and electrotechnology[4]	8	8	9,718	8,265	11,573	9,593	1,741	1,909
Food industry	1	1	1,000	990	983	791	324	209
Forestry	1	1	786	786	980	668	177	129
History, geology, geography[5]	1	1	690	446	1,189	674	134	122
Industrial chemistry[6]	3	3	3,874	3,493	4,951	3,660	813	813
Law	3	3	5,901	1,761	6,820	1,730	1,072	1,283
Light industry	1	1	1,170	1,170	1,112	1,112	330	121
Lumber industry	1	1	592	592	1,048	580	137	83
Mathematics, physics	9	9	7,837	5,249	9,466	5,437	914	1,665
Medicine	12	12	8,366	—	14,892	—	1,313	1,333
Metallurgy and machine-building	11	13	13,370	11,533	29,722	16,488	2,511	3,268
Mining	2	3	1,308	1,103	2,309	1,478	290	344
Music	6	5	2,508	2,025	1,838	1,456	421	528
Natural science, biology[7]	3	3	3,395	1,469	4,020	1,102	630	644
Petroleum	4	3	1,562	1,562	2,647	2,219	239	354
Pharmacy	4	4	1,532	—	2,116	—	256	287
Philology	7	17	14,810	8,149	12,056	6,481	2,281	2,487
Philosophy[8]	4	4	5,754	2,090	4,488	1,916	712	972
Physical education	1	1	2,038	854	1,038	480	399	491
Plastic and decorative art	3	3	585	—	631	—	92	150
Theater and cinematographic art	2	2	277	265	310	296	61	65
Transport and telecommunications[9]	1	1	1,106	856	1,284	904	149	253
Veterinary medicine	4	1	2,030	—	1,208	—	482	243

[1] The total number of students being trained as subengineers (in 2- to 3-year courses in technical and polytechnical institutes—see p. 13) was 6,910 in 1970-71 and 31,511 in 1975-76; of these 5,665 and 16,711, respectively, were attending day sessions.

[2] The remainder were either attending evening sessions or were enrolled in correspondence courses. The total in evening sessions was 6,834 and in correspondence courses, 37,614.

[3] The total in evening sessions was 18,531 and in correspondence courses, 30,267.

[4] Since 1955-56, telecommunications has been included.

[5] Since 1954-55, geology, geography.

[6] Since 1974-75, chemical engineering.

[7] In 1955-56, natural sciences, chemistry. In 1956-57 through 1962-63, natural sciences, geography. Since 1963-64, biology, geography.

[8] Since 1960-61, history, philosophy.

[9] From 1955-56, telecommunications was under the Faculty of Electronics.

Source: Adapted from *Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste România, 1976*. Bucharest: Direcţia Centrală de Statistică [1976]. Pp. 438-41.

Education in conjunction with other interested ministries and agencies, including the State Planning Committee, with ultimate decisionmaking power vested in the Council of Ministers. The decision is made in accordance with the current and long-range needs of the country for scientific and technical personnel. The Ministry also determines the types and number of specialization sections *(secţii de specializare)* or departments *(catedre)* in each institution. Ordinarily, a specialization section may operate with a minimum of 50 students. For seminars, applied research, and annual projects, the basic unit of higher education is the group *(grupa)*, which is composed of 25 to 30 students. (A July 1977 decree, which deals with specialization, is discussed under "Recent Developments.")

Administration

Higher education institutions are administered on the principle of collective leadership combined with individual responsibility. Ultimate decisionmaking power in each institution is vested in a faculty council *(consiliu profesoral)* or, in universities or larger institutions, the senate *(senat)*.

The faculty council (or senate) is composed of the rector (president or chancellor), who acts as its head, deputy rectors *(prorectorii)*, deans *(decanii)*, two to four representatives from each school elected for 4 years by the school faculty council, and one delegate each from the Romanian Communist Party, the Union of Communist Youth *(Uniunea Tineretului Comunist)*—UTC, the teachers' union, and student associations.

The rector is selected by the faculty council (or senate) from a slate of three members of the faculty and appointed by the Minister of Education for a period of 4 years. The rector represents the institution in its relations with organizations and individuals and is chiefly responsible for implementing faculty council decisions and orders and directives of the governmental and party organs. He and his immediate assistants, the prorectors, are subject to dismissal by the Minister of Education. The dean *(decan)* is responsible for the educational-scientific process (teaching, tutorials, research, etc.) within a particular faculty or school and for implementing decisions of the school faculty council. Like the rector, the dean is appointed by the Minister of Education for 4 years and is subject to dismissal by him. The number of specialization sections or departments varies from school to school, but each is composed of the instructional and scientific staff working in a particular field and is headed by a section or department chief *(şef de secţie* or *şef de catedră)*.

Admission Procedures and Requirements

The procedures and requirements relating to admission, like those pertaining to examinations, grading, attendance, and all other aspects of the educational process in higher education, are regulated by the Education Law of 1968 and by rules and periodic instructions issued by the Ministry of Education.

The number of students to be admitted to each field of specialization is determined by the Ministry of Education in accordance with development plans prepared by the various ministries and agencies, including the State Planning Committee. Within the limits of quotas established during each academic year, admission to higher education institutions is open to applicants who have a baccalaureate diploma (indicating completion of the second level of the lyceum and the passing of an examination) or its equivalent and have successfully completed all requirements of competitive admission examinations. The admission examinations, which are normally offered in July following baccalaureate examinations, consist of a written and oral test in two subjects, depending on the intended field of specialization. Applicants are admitted in the order of the scores achieved in competitive examinations. Admission to the evening session is normally open only to candidates who, in addition to the aforementioned conditions, are employed in the field in which they plan to specialize.

Upon admission, first-year students are required to sign a contract with the rector under which the state, represented by the rector, assumes the obligation of insuring adequate educational facilities for training students, while the students agree to observe the rules and norms of conduct of the institutions and, upon graduation, to work for 2 to 3 years at a place designated by the authorities.

At registration each student is assigned a student identification card *(legitimaţia de student)* and an identification number, which remains the same throughout his or her years of study in a particular institution. A student also is issued a student record book *(carnet de student)*, which will contain all grades received in examinations and course work.

Academic achievement is determined on the basis of performance in classrooms, workshops, and periodic written and oral examinations. The grading system is identical with that used in all other educational levels, the grades ranging from

"10," the highest, to "1," the lowest, with "5" being the lowest passing grade. The examination and grading system also applies to students' practical work.

One of the main emphases of Romanian education and especially of Romanian higher education is integration of education with research and productive work. For this reason, students in all faculties not only receive theoretical training, but also engage in specialized practical activities in order to be fully prepared for their profession. Under a measure adopted in 1970, first- and second-year students engage in "initiation into the profession" work lasting for 4 weeks. They may fulfill this requirement by working either 1 day a week or 4 weeks following the end of their course work. Third- and fourth-year students engage in "specialization practice" work lasting for 4 weeks at the end of the academic year. This measure is designed not only to enable the students to acquire the necessary practical skills in their particular professions, but also to facilitate their integration in the productive processes of their particular places of employment following graduation.

Upon graduation, students are to be assigned employment in accordance with the provisions of their individual contracts, with their fields of specialization taken into consideration. Under Decree No. 146 of June 5, 1974, of the Council of State, primary responsibility for assigning students lies with the Governmental Commission for the Coordination of the Assignment in Production of the Graduates of the Institutions of Higher Learning *(Comisia guvernamentală de coordonare a repartizării în producție a absolvenților instituțiilor de învățămînt superior)*.

Diplomas and Degrees

The number of years of study required for a degree varies from specialty to specialty, ranging from 3 years for teacher training in the institutes to 6 years in medicine. Diplomas are awarded after students complete course work and pass a special diploma examination *(examen de diploma)*, which must be taken within 3 years after graduation. Those failing this examination may receive a graduation certificate *(certificat de absolvire)* listing all the subjects taken and the grades received. Candidates who pass the diploma examination are issued a diploma identifying their particular field of specialization. Under Decision No. 2740/1968 *(Buletinul Oficial*, Apr. 29, 1969, pp. 439-40), Romanian higher education institutions are authorized to issue the following types of diplomas:

Diploma and years of study required	*Issuing institution*
License Diploma *(Diploma de Licență)*: 4 to 5 years.	Universities, pharmaceutical institutes, institutes of arts, and the institute of physical education.
Diploma of Engineer *(Diplomă de inginer)* and Diploma of Architect *(Diplomă de arhitect)*: 4 to 5 years.	Higher technical and agronomic institutes
Diploma of Physician *(Diplomă de doctor-medic)*: 6 years.	Medical institutes
Diploma of Veterinary Doctor *(Diplomă de doctor-medic veterinar)*: 5 years.	Higher veterinary institutions
Diploma of Junior or Subengineer *(Diplomă de subinginer)* and Diploma of Architectural Foreman *(Diplomă de conductor arhitect)*: 2 to 3 years.	Institutes for subengineers and architectural foremen
Graduation Diploma *(Diplomă de absolvire)*: 3 to 5 years.	Higher teacher-training institutes

Holders of the aforementioned diplomas may pursue graduate studies in accordance with the regulations and in the specializations determined directives of the governmental and party organs. He the Ministry of Education. The number who may seek doctoral degrees in a specified field is determined by the plans of the regime and the number of candidates an institution can accommodate at a given time. Doctoral programs are offered by some of the higher education institutions and by many of the research units of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania *(Academia Republicii Socialiste România)*. The doctorate *(doctoratul)* is awarded upon completion of a preparation phase *(stagiu de pregatire)* involving study and research lasting not more than 4 years and the submission of an acceptable doctoral thesis *(teza de doctorat)*. The doctor-docent-in-science *(doctor-docent în științe)* degree is the highest and most prestigious title. It is awarded to scholars who have already acquired the doctorate and established an impressive record of research and publications. Diplomas and degrees are awarded by the High Commission on Diplomas *(Comisia Superioară de Diplome)*, which operates within the framework of the Ministry of Education.

In addition to graduate education for higher degrees, higher education institutions also offer so-called postuniversity courses *(cursuri postuniversitare)* to enable scholars and specialists to keep abreast of their particular fields. Of no more

than 1 year's duration, these courses are organized in response to needs expressed by the ministries and other interested central governmental agencies. A list of specialties covered by postuniversity courses is approved annually by the Council of Ministers in accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Education and other interested ministries and agencies. The educational plans and list of specialties for the 1975-76 academic year, for example, were incorporated in Decision No. 692 of the Council of Ministers of July 12, 1975.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In July 1977, three decrees were passed on the basis of the Programme adopted by the Plenary Meeting of the Romanian Communist Party in November 1976. Affecting lyceum and post-lyceum vocational education and higher education, these decrees are recent additions to the basic legislation on Romanian education discussed earlier.

The "decree on organization and operation of the lycee educational system" reiterates the current structure and duration of lyceum education already outlined in this report. It provides, however, for nine rather than eight types of lyceums by splitting the "sciences" type into two—"natural science lyceums" (with specializations in biology-chemistry, physics-chemistry, and geology-geography) and "mathematical-physical lyceums" (with specializations in mathematics-physics, mathematics-mechanics, mathematics-electrotechnics, mathematics-electronics, mathematics-computing, and physics-electrotechnics.

A new element in the decree is the replacement of 2-year postsecondary specialized education by a "probation stage" for students to learn a trade at places of work. The probation stage is organized by lyceums in cooperation with "production units" and may be entered by students completing only the first stage of lyceum studies, as well as those graduating from lyceums. Upon completion of their training, probationers take an examination and are issued a certificate of skills for their particular trade.

The "decree on the organization and operation of vocational schools" outlines a range of vocational training options, some of which are shorter in duration than the vocational school training cited earlier in this report. This decree covers vocational school training for 10-year school graduates in day courses and evening classes of 1 to 1½ years' duration. The day courses are restricted to students no older than 19; evening classes have no age limitation. "Qualification courses" of 3 to 12 months are available for unskilled workers over 16 years of age. Apprenticeship training, like the day courses of vocational schools, is restricted to 10-year school graduates not older than 19. Finally, courses are provided for training foremen, lasting 1 to 1½ years in day and 2 years in evening classes.

The last of the three decrees is an amendment of Decree No. 147 of 1974 "on the classifying list of specialties and branches of study in institutions of higher education as well as on the classifying list of institutes and faculties of the Ministry of Education." The most significant aspects of this decree are the creation of a number of new specializations for students in higher education and the merging of certain types of faculties to provide wider fields of training for students. Both aspects appear geared to more rapid adaptation to technological changes through better and more broadly trained professional manpower in engineering, chemical, economic, and other fields.

The focus on integrating education with practical application in the world of work will apply to all higher education fields. The decree indicates that all graduates of the Conservatories and the Institute of Fine Arts, with the exception of those already in industrially linked specializations, will also be trained to become teachers.

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED EDUCATIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Romanian	English
	A
Academia Republicii Socialiste România	Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Academie	academy
Arhitect conductor	architectural foreman
	B
Bacalaureat	Baccalaureate
	C
Carnet de student	student record book
Catedră	department
Certificat de absolvire	graduation certificate
Comisia Superioară de Diplome	High Commission on Diplomas
Comisie de doctorat	doctoral commission
Comitetul de stat al planificării	State Planning Committee
Conferenţiar	associate professor
Conservatorie	conservatory
Consiliu	council
Consiliul de conducere	leadership council
— profesoral	faculty council or professorial council
Curs de calificare	qualifying course
— — perfecţionare	refresher course
— — scurtă durată	short-term course
— postuniversitar	postuniversity course
	D
Decan	dean
Departament	department
Diplomă	diploma
Director	director
Directorat	directorate
Doctor	doctor
— -docent în ştiinţe	doctor-docent-in-science
Doctorat	doctorate
	E
Examen de admitere	admission examination
Examen de bacalaureat	baccalaureate examination
Examen de diplomă	diploma examination
	F
Facultate	school or faculty
	G
Gimnaziu	gymnasium
Grădiniţă de copii	kindergarten
Grupă de studenţi	student study group
	I
Inginer	engineer
Inspectorat şcolar	school inspectorate
Institut	institute
Învăţământul general obligatoriu	compulsory general education
— liceal	lyceum
— postuniversitar	postuniversity or postgraduate education

Romanian	English
Învăţământul preşcolar	preschool or preprimary education
— primar	primary or elementary education
— profesional şi tehnic	vocational and technical education
— superior	higher education
Învăţător	teacher
	L
Lector	lecturer
Legitimaţia de student	student identification card
Liceu	lyceum
— agricol	agricultural lyceum
— de artă	art lyceum
— — specialitate	specialized lyceum
— economic	economic lyceum
— industrial	industrial lyceum
— pedagogic	teacher-training lyceum
— real	real or science lyceum
— sanitar	health-oriented lyceum
— umanistic	humanistic or academic lyceum
	M
Maistru	master craftsman
Ministerul Educaţiei şi Învăţământului	Ministry of Education
	O
Organizaţia Pionierilor	Pioneers' Organization
	P
Partidul Comunist Român	Romanian Communist Party
Prodecan	assistant dean
Prorector	deputy rector
	R
Rector	rector or chancellor or president
Republica Socialistă România	Socialist Republic of Romania
	S
Şcoală	school
— de cultură generală	school of general education
Secţia educaţie şi învăţământ	education section of people's councils
Secţie	section
Şef de catedră	department chairman
— — lucrări	project chief
Stagiu de pregătire	preparation phase for the doctorate
Subinginer	junior engineer or subengineer
	T
Teza de doctorat	doctoral thesis or dissertation
	U
Ucenicie la locul de muncă	on-the-job apprenticeship
Uniunea Asociaţiilor Studenţilor din România—UASR	Union of Student Associations of Romania
— Tineretului Comunist	Union of Communist Youth
Universitate	University

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[1] For additional bibliographical references relating to various aspects of Romanian education up to 1962, see pp. 224-29 of this reference.

[2] For additional bibliographical references relating to various aspects of Romanian education up to 1970, see pp. 143-45 of this reference.

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